

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing spring, about ten acres of orchard, besides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the residue of it good woodland; upon the premises there are erected a good two story stone house, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good stables, sheep-house, hog-pen, and a good cyder press and mill, all in good order, a milk-house with a good spring within 30 yards of the house.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, situate at the foot of Tuzzy's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, stretching along a fine stream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very considerable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract consists of a rich and fertile soil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extensive valley, which bids fair to become improved and settled to great advantage; for terms of sale, or further information respecting the above tracts, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, surveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon some of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, situate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, surveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north side of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the south side of said Branch, opposite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, so that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Those two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the subscriber. For terms of sale, as to the three last described parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Esquire, at Bedford, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house, in Easton, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Seely's Grove, being in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county, containing 194 acres and 68 perches with allowance, bounded by land of Solomon Bannels, Robert Hannas, William Jeans, and vacant land. Taken in execution, as the estate of Samuel Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain Messuage, Tenement and two Tracts of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Northampton county, containing 230 acres and 140 perches, with allowance, bounded by land surveyed for Lewis Morgan, Thomas Austlin's land, and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of Francis Joseph Smith, and to be sold, by

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April next, A STONE Dwelling-House, with a Store adjoining, counters and shelves affixed, a good garden, orchard, stable, and chair house, within ten miles of Philadelphia, on the Ridge-road, near Adam Schneider's tavern; for terms, apply to JACOB VANREED, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises. Feb. 25, 1788. HENRY KNAUS.

Burlington county, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS a certain RICHARD MASON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has obtained two obligations from the subscribers, one from WILLIAM KAIN, for Twenty-seven or Twenty-eight Pounds, I am not certain which, but it is near one or the other, likewise one from JOHN KAIN, for Eighteen Pounds, but as the copy of the sums and the certain time that they become payable is mislaid and cannot be found, this is to inform the public, that they both become due this present spring in the year 1788; which obligations were given as the consideration for a certain tract of land, which the said Richard Mason affirmed to lay in Harrison county, in the State of Virginia; the said Richard Mason also bound himself, his heirs, executors, or administrators, in a certain obligation, to make unto the said William Kain, a good and sufficient indisputable title in fee, with a general warranty, in the space of four weeks from the 27th day of January 1787, which he hath not done according to the late laws of Virginia. We the subscribers do therefore warn all persons against taking assignments of the said obligations, of either of them, as we are determined not to pay them. Witness our hands, this 18th day of February, 1788.

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller,
JOHN KAIN, Fuller.

Christiana Bridge, February 13, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, a grey HORSE, about 16 years old; about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has lately been trimmed, branded with O. on one of his buttocks, supposed the near one, shod all round. Any person securing said horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS for the horse, and FOUR DOLLARS for the thief, with reasonable charges, if brought home.

Philadelphias, February 15, 1788.

THE creditors of Joseph Mather, are requested to send in their accounts, properly authenticated, to MESSRS FISHER, as the assignees are now possessed of a sum of money that will bear a dividend, which they propose to make within three weeks from this date, if the creditors shall generally furnish their demands.

MIERS FISHER,
J. M. NESBITT,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD GEORGE, } Assignees.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Estates in Bucks county, in Pennsylvania; 1st. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Mansion-house, and other messuages, barns, coach-houses, stables and spring-house, with a good grist-mill, on a never failing stream, and a seat on another stream, with a fall of water, on which a capital grist-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for shallops and flats; being within six miles of the borough of Bristol, and city of Burlington, two sea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with several streams of water, and remarkable fine springs, rising in high land, from which at a small expence, near 100 acres of the best watered meadow may be made; several hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the best timber. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaser next spring; the mansion-house, kitchen and out offices, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the prospect is delightful, and capable of the first improvement in elegance and taste, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The southern boundary is on Neshaminy creek, in which are plenty of fish of various sorts, for the angle or net, also wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when some expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing sentiment, that the most elegant and commodious place for the Federal city will be about 10 miles to the north east of it; and the great road from Boston and New-York to the capital cities in the southern states, go near, if not through it. There are several fine quarries of building and paving stones on said estate, and on the surface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real estate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Esq; deceased, and devised by his last will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nicholson and Grace Galloway. This estate to be sold in fee-simple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the south side of Neshaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 acres and 62 perches, the ancient seat of Joseph Growdon, Esq; formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, succeeded by his son Lawrence Growdon, Esq; one of the assistant Judges of the supreme court, on which are erected an elegant mansion house, built by the latter, in the modern stile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to answer, equal to most in the state; two good barns, stables and many other useful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the best fruit trees. The mansion house and estate have beautiful and extensive prospects, fine avenues, several of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and use. On it is erected at a desirable distance, a good farm house, with barns, stables, good orchards, gardens, &c. suitable for an overseer to live at, or to let with part of the estate, the whole of which consists of good arable, meadow and pasture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neshaminy creek are excellent quarries of stone, which may in time be transported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fishing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the estate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 1-2 acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This estate is subject to a lease for the life of Joseph Galloway, Esq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee simple.

3d. BELMONT, on the west of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, consisting of excellent arable and pasture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houses and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevose and the aforesaid creek, and is well watered with springs, and small streams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in husbandry. For quarries of stone, fishing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

4th. RICHLIEU, adjoining the above on the south-west, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the best timber land, consisting of black, white and Spanish oak, hickory and chestnut, the other half good arable and pasture land, with a sufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing streams running through the same. There are on the premises a large and commodious farm house, barns, stables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The soil of this tract is strong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the south to the township of Biberry, an old thick settlement, where timber and fuel are scarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

5th. KING'S PLACE, consisting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neshaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a small expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a considerable stream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well supplied by springs on each side, never known to fail, with fall and seat sufficient for the building and carrying on a grist-mill to great advantage, it being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and no mill within several miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houses, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This estate to be sold in fee-simple.

6th. Those well known capital estates in the township of Durham, viz. The mansion-house, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houses and stamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a sufficient quantity of lime stone to manure it, and the meadow rich in soil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennsylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a considerable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the best quality, remarkably close and tough, and allowed to be so by the first iron masters in England and America, and the quantity supposed by many good judges to be inexhaustible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the first abounding with lime stone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageously watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill seat. This tract is accommodated with a two story house, and other buildings suitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital seat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its source. On this lot there is an old accustomed ferry, to and from the Jerseys, a little below Musconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limestone, and has a considerable quantity of timber and underwood, a two story house, and other buildings, useful for a farm: At the Ferry-house, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts, No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demise of Joseph Galloway, Esq; is what is now offered for sale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland township, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Matthias Zeigenfus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next described tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, pasture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be sold in fee simple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the same quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two streams of water through it. To be sold in fee simple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq; of the said city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th of March next, on the premises, a certain messuage and 117 acres of land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Adam Calf, Jacob Peltz, and others; late the property of John Reigner; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 13th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 200 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Upper Salford, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell, Frederick Miller, and others; late the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 14th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 100 Acres of Land, situate in Gwined township, bounded by land of Christian Dull and others; late the property of Baltzer Weigh, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 15th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Lot of one Acre and an half of Land, situate in the township of Whitpain, bounded by lands of William Ellis, Enoch Marples, and others; late the property of Joseph Dehaven; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 17th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage, Fulling-mill, and about 40 Acres of Land, situate in the township of Upper Merion, bounded by lands of Thomas Kinsey, Joseph Williams, and others; late the property of William Custer; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 21 Acres and three quarters of an Acre of Land, at Hickory town; the House has been a long time an accustomed tavern; late the estate of John Whiteman; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CAME to Richmond township, in the county of Berks, about seven months ago, a certain Irish Lad, who says his name is JOHN ROBESON, aged about 13 years, says that he was born in the kingdom of Ireland, and that he came to America about the time he came to these parts in Berks county; and was brought to Philadelphia, by Captain Lechler, to whom he had paid one guinea and three silver dollars for his passage from Ireland to America, that he took shipping with Captain Lechler in the county of Derry, (the name of the port he says he knows not) and was discharged at Philadelphia by said Captain Lechler, who sent him into the country. The boy is fair skinned, blackish hair, grey eyes, and well built. If he should have absconded from his master, or the Captain, he may be heard of, by making application to the subscriber, in Richmond, which it is expected will be done soon, otherwise the Boy must be bound for the clothing and maintaining him.

Reading, Jan. 24, 1788. § MARTIN ROTHERMEL.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE two-story Stone Dwelling-House and Kitchen and Lot or Piece of Ground, Situate on Germantown main street, above the market-house, being about 133 feet and 9 inches front, and 396 feet back: Having thereon a Tan-Yard with 32 Vats, Lime-Handlers, a Stone Bark and Mill-House, Currying and Lime-House, a good Spring with a Spring-House and Pump, a large Copper Boiler, Barn, Wagon-house, Stables, Garden, &c. containing about an acre, and is known by the name of JONES'S TAN-YARD.

Also a Tract or Piece of Land, situ-

ate back of the above premises, fronting on Bensel's lane, leading to Schuylkill, very well improved, and having a considerable number of excellent Fruit-Trees.

Any person inclining to purchase the above premises, together or separately, is desired to apply to PETER LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS, Esquire, in Chestnut-street, near Third-street, or to JOSEPH FERREE.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given for the above, as the mortgage will be previously discharged, and PENNSYLVANIA or JERSEY MONEY taken for half of the purchase money.

The above, if not sold within a month from the date hereof, will be let. Enquire as above, where a number of Tracts of Land, patented or only warranted, may be had, at the most reasonable price.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.
The FEDERALIST, No. XVIII.

To the PEOPLE of the State of NEW-YORK.

AMONG the confederacies of antiquity, the most considerable was that of the Grecian Republics associated under the Amphyctionic Council. From the best accounts transmitted of this celebrated institution, it bore a very instructive analogy to the present confederation of the American states.

The members retained the character of independent and sovereign states, and had equal votes in the federal council. This council had a general authority to propose and resolve whatever it judged necessary for the common welfare of Greece---to declare and carry on war---to decide in the last resort all controversies between the members---to fine the aggressing party---to employ the whole force of the confederacy against the disobedient---to admit new members. The Amphyctions were the guardians of religion, and of the immense riches belonging to the Temple of Delphos, where they had the right of jurisdiction in controversies between the inhabitants and those who came to consult the oracle. As a further provision for the efficacy of the federal powers, they took an oath mutually to defend and protect the united cities, to punish the violators of this oath, and to inflict vengeance on sacrilegious despoilers of the Temple.

In theory and upon paper, this apparatus of powers seems amply sufficient for all general purposes. In several material instances, they exceed the powers enumerated in the articles of confederation. The Amphyctions had in their hands the superstition of the times, one of the principal engines by which government was then maintained; they had declared authority to use exertion against refractory cities, and were bound by oath to exert this authority on the necessary occasions.

Very different nevertheless was the experiment from the theory. The powers, like those of the present Congress, were administered by deputies appointed wholly by the cities in their political capacities; and exercised over them in the same capacities. Hence the weakness, the disorders, and finally the destruction of the confederacy. The more powerful members, instead of being kept in awe and subordination, tyrannized successively over all the rest. Athens, as we learn from Demosthenes, was the arbiter of Greece 73 years. The Lacedemonians next governed it 29 years; at a subsequent period, after the battle of Leuctra, the Thebans had their turn of domination.

It happened but too often, according to Plutarch, that the deputies of the strongest cities awoke and corrupted those of the weaker, and that judgement went in favor of the most powerful party.

Even in the midst of defensive and dangerous wars with Persia and Macedon, the members never acted in concert, and were, more or fewer of them, eternally the dupes or the hirelings of the common enemy. The intervals of foreign war were filled up by domestic vicissitudes, convulsions and carnage.

After the conclusion of the war with Xerxes, it appears that the Lacedemonians required that a number of the cities should be turned out of the confederacy for the unfaithful part they had acted. The Athenians, finding that the Lacedemonians would lose fewer partisans by such a measure than themselves, and would become masters of the public deliberations, vigorously opposed and defeated the attempt. This piece of history proves at once the inefficiency of the union, the ambition and jealousy of its most powerful members, and the dependent and degraded condition of the rest. The smaller members, though entitled by the theory of their system to revolve in equal pride and majesty around the common center, had become, in fact, satellites of the orbs of primary magnitude.

Had the Greeks, says the Abbe Milot, been as wise as they were courageous, they would have been admonished by experience of the necessity of a closer union, and would have availed themselves of the peace which followed their success against the Persian arms, to establish such a reformation. Instead of this obvious policy, Athens and Sparta, inflated with the victories and the glory they had acquired, became first rivals, and then enemies; and did each other infinitely more mischief than they had suffered from Xerxes. Their mutual jealousies, fears, hatreds and injuries ended in the celebrated Peloponnesian war; which itself ended in the ruin and slavery of the Athenians, who had begun it.

As a weak government, when not at war, is ever agitated by internal dissensions; so these never fail to bring on fresh calamities from abroad. The Phocians having ploughed up some consecrated ground belonging to the temple of Apollo, the Amphyctionic Council, according to the superstition of the age, imposed a fine on the sacrilegious offenders. The Phocians, being abetted by Athens and Sparta, refused to submit to the decree. The Thebans, with others of the cities, undertook to maintain the authority of the Amphyctions, and to revenge the violated God. The latter being the weaker party, invited the assistance of Philip of Macedon, who had secretly fostered the contest. Philip gladly seized the opportunity of executing the designs he had long planned against the liberties of Greece. By his intrigues and bribes he won over to his interests the popular leaders of several cities; by their influence and votes gained admission into the Amphyctionic council; and by his arts and his arms made himself master of the confederacy.

Such were the consequences of the fallacious principle, on which this interesting establishment was founded. Had Greece, says a judicious observer on her fate, been united by a stricter confederation, and persevered in her union, she would never have worn the chains of Macedon; and might have proved a barrier to the vast projects of Rome.

The Achæan league, as it is called, was another society of Grecian republics, which supplies us with valuable instruction.

The union here was far more intimate, and its organization much wiser, than in the preceding instance. It will accordingly appear, that though not exempt from a similar catastrophe, it by no means equally deserved it.

The cities composing this league, retained their municipal jurisdiction, appointed their own officers, and enjoyed a perfect equality. The Senate, in which they were represented, had the sole and exclusive right of peace and war, of sending and receiving Ambassadors, of entering into treaties and alliances, of appointing a Chief Magistrate or Pretor, as he was called, who commanded their armies; and who, with the advice and consent of ten of the Senators, not only administered the government in the recesses of the Senate, but had a great share in its deliberations, when assembled. According to the primitive constitution, there were two Pretors associated in the administration; but on trial, a single one was preferred.

It appears that the cities had all the same laws and customs, the same weights and measures, and the same money. But how far this effect proceeded from the authority of the Federal Council is left in uncertainty. It is said only, that the cities were in a manner compelled to receive the same laws and usages. When Lacedemon was brought into the league by Philipæman, it was attended with an abolition of the institutions and laws of Lycurgus, and an adoption of those of the Achæans. The Amphyctionic confederacies, of which she had been a member, left her in the full exercise of her government and her legislation. This circumstance alone proves a very material difference in the genius of the two systems.

It is much to be regretted that such imperfect monuments remain of this curious political fabric. Could its interior structure and regular operation be ascertained, it is probable that more light would be thrown by it on the science of federal government, than by any of the like experiments with which we are acquainted.

One important fact seems to be witnessed by all the historians who take notice of Achæan affairs. It is, that as well after the renovation of the league by Aretus, as before its dissolution by the arts of Macedon, there was infinitely more of moderation and justice in the administration of its government, and less of violence and sedition in the people, than were to be found in any of the cities exercising singly all the prerogatives of sovereignty. The Abbe Mably, in his observations on Greece, says, that the popular government, which was so tempestuous elsewhere, caused no disorders in the members of the Achæan republic, because it was there tempered by the general authority and laws of the confederacy.

We are not to conclude too hastily, however, that faction did not in a certain degree agitate the particular cities; much less, that a due subordination and harmony reigned in the general system. The contrary is sufficiently displayed in the vicissitudes and fate of the republic.

Whilst the Amphyctionic confederacy remained, that of the Achæans, which comprehended the less important cities only, made little figure on the theatre of Greece. When the former became a victim to Macedon, the latter was spared by the policy of Philip and Alexander. Under the successors of these Princes, however, a different policy prevailed. The arts of division were practised among the Achæans: Each city was seduced into a separate interest; the union was dissolved. Some of the cities fell under the tyranny of Macedonian garrisons; others under that of usurpers springing out of their own confusions. Shame and oppression here long awakened their love of liberty. A few cities re-united. Their example was followed by others, as opportunities were found of cutting off their tyrants. The league soon embraced almost the whole Peloponnesus. Macedon saw its progress; but was hindered by internal dissensions from stopping it. All Greece caught the enthusiasm, and seemed ready to unite in one confederacy; when the jealousy and envy in Sparta and Athens, of the rising glory of the Achæans, threw a fatal damp on the enterprise. The dread of the Macedonian power induced the league to court the alliance of the Kings of Egypt and Syria; who, as successors of Alexander, were rivals of the King of Macedon. This policy was defeated by Cleomenes, King of Sparta, who was led by his ambition to make an unprovoked attack on his neighbours the Achæans; and who, as an enemy to Macedon, had interest enough with the Egyptian and Syrian Princes to effect a breach of their engagements with the league. The Achæans were now reduced to the dilemma of submitting to Cleomenes, or of supplicating the aid of Macedon, its former oppressor. The latter expedient was adopted. The contest of the Greeks always afforded a pleasing opportunity to that powerful neighbour, of intermeddling in their affairs. A Macedonian army quickly appeared: Cleomenes was vanquished. The Achæans soon experienced, as often happens, that a victorious and powerful ally is but another name for a master. All that their most abject compliances could obtain from him, was a toleration of the exercise of their laws. Philip, who was now on the throne of Macedon, soon provoked, by his tyrannies, fresh combinations among the Greeks. The Achæans, though weakened by internal dissensions, and by the revolt of Messene, one of its members, being joined by the Etolians and Athenians, erected the standard of opposition. Finding themselves, though thus supported, unequal to the undertaking, they once more had recourse to the dangerous expedient of introducing the succour of foreign arms. The Romans, to whom the invitation was made, eagerly embraced it. Philip was conquered: Macedon subdued. A new crisis ensued to the league. Dissensions broke out among its members. These the Romans fostered. Callicrates and other popular leaders became mercenary instruments for inveigling their countrymen. The more effectually to nourish discord and disorder, the Romans had, to the astonishment of those who confided in their sincerity, already proclaimed universal liberty throughout Greece. With the same insidious views, they now seduced the members from the league, by representing to their pride, the violation it committed on their sovereignty. By these arts, this union, the last hope of Greece, the last hope of ancient liberty, was torn into pieces; and such imbecility and distraction introduced, that the arms of Rome found little difficulty in completing the ruin which their arts had commenced. The Achæans were cut to pieces, and Achaia loaded with chains, under which it is groaning at this hour.

I have thought it not superfluous to give the outlines of this important portion of history; both because it teaches more than one lesson; and because, as a supplement to the outlines of the Achæan constitution, it emphatically illustrates the tendency of federal bodies, rather to anarchy among the members, than to tyranny in the head.

PUBLIUS.

* This was but another name more specious for the independence of the members on the federal head.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. PRINTER,
A CERTAIN farmer had been obliged, in a great hurry, to surround his field with a fence, in consequence of some troublesome, dangerous and destructive wild bulls, which for a time infested the country. On account of his youth, poverty and inexperience, with many other circumstances, which in part excused him, this fence was insecure, ill-contrived, and the laughing-stock of his neighbours. However, as he was a watchful and industrious man, with the blessing of Providence, he was happy enough to find it answer his purpose, till all those animals he had feared were either shot down, made oxen of, or fairly scourged out of his borders. But it came to pass, after this danger was over, and he thought he had nothing to do but to enjoy his farm, others soon arose. A pretty smart north-wester happened to blow, which was not uncommon in his part of the country, part of his fence was blown down. He no sooner heard of this, than he sent a number of his servants to repair it, to put it in good order, and to make it stand firm, like his neighbours; so that they should no longer sneer at him for an ignorant blockhead. His servants soon found the posts and rails entirely rotten and disjointed; that it had at first been put together in the most clumsy manner; and the whole was every moment in danger of falling down, or of blowing away. After some search, they unexpectedly found that excellent materials might easily be obtained to make an entire new fence around the whole farm, to the evident advantage of the owner. Two of these servants, however, opposed the design; because, they said, their master had only ordered them to repair the fence. They accordingly made use of every means to induce their fellows to go back, or only to prop up the old a little; and at length set the example, and took leg-bail themselves.---Hear the event!---Their example took effect---the next wind blew down a larger portion of the enclosure---the wild bulls returned---cattle entered the farm---the grain was all destroyed---and the hope of the husbandman was no more.

Let no man suppose the conduct of the seceding Delegates, from this state to the Convention, exactly designated by the above servants; but the question simply is---Whether did those servants act the part of faithful, worthy and trusty men?
A COUNTRYMAN.

NEW-YORK, March 1.
Accounts from St. John (N.B.) from January 18, to February 1, say:---"This morning arrived the sloop Lucy, Captain Knapp, in 11 days from Boston, and has brought papers to the 5th instant.

"Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, we had a severe gale from S. E. quarter, accompanied with rain; it blew with such violence for some time, that nothing scarce could withstand its fury. We are, however, happy to hear, that no material damage has been done, excepting a small schooner lying at Randall's wharf had some of her lower works stove in, which occasioned her filling with water, and her cargo, consisting of flour, rye, buckwheat and Indian meal, &c. &c. considerably damaged."

March 3. At a meeting of a number of the freeholders and inhabitants of town of Kingston, on Thursday, the 14th of February, 1788, John Addison, Esquire, in the chair, the question was put, after much debate, "whether they approved of the proposed constitution for the United States," when it was unanimously disapproved of.

Resolved, That Johannes Snyder, Dirck Wynkoop, and John Addison, Esquires, be a committee, to meet in a general county committee of the different towns and precincts of the county of Ulster, to deliberate on the above constitution, and also to nominate and agree upon proper delegates for the ensuing state convention.

Resolved, That Dirck Wynkoop and John Addison, Esquires, be held up, in county committee, as the choice of the people of the town of Kingston, for delegates in the said convention.

The above-mentioned committee, consisting of Johannes Snyder, Dirck Wynkoop, and John Addison, Esquires, thereupon sent a circular letter to the justices, and supervisors of the counties, informing them of the aforesaid resolutions, and requesting, that their respective towns would choose committees, to meet a general county committee, on the 28th day of February, 1788, for the purpose mentioned in the resolutions of the town of Kingston; which letter was concluded with the following patriotic and spirited remark: "In a business of such importance to the liberty and property of a free and independent people, we trust that a spirit of alacrity, firmness, and unanimity, will mark the conduct and deliberations of the county of Ulster."

Further particulars of the New-Hampshire Convention, from the Massachusetts Centinel.

In order to give time to those Delegates in the Convention of New-Hampshire, who were instructed to vote against the constitution, to return home, and get their instructions taken off, that honorable body, on Friday, the 22d February adjourned, to meet at Concord, in that state, on the third Wednesday in June next. No other question was taken. This being the truth, to endeavour, by the publication of a contrary report, wickedly to deceive the public, argues a depravity of mind, which, until the days of anti-federalism, was unknown in the world; and instead of calling forth the sympathy of the public for the misfortune of erroneous judgment, will induce them to wish, and to endeavour, that the sphere of circulation of a paper thus employed, narrow as it is, may yet be contracted.

No one circumstance attending the discussion of the proposed federal constitution has demonstrated its superior excellence and perfection more than the measure of adjournment, adopted by the convention of New-Hampshire, on Friday the 22d ult. if we consider the situation of affairs there respecting it. Almost the whole of that state is inland, and a great part of it remote from the regular channels of information---by far the greater part of the people had not seen it, and received their information from factious demagogues and popularity-seekers, who had rode through the back part of the state, inflaming and prejudicing the people's minds against it. While under this infatuation, they chose delegates to meet in convention, and bound them by INSTRUCTIONS to vote against it---and no delegate would have consented to have acted under such instructions, unless his sentiments on the subject were in unison with those of his constituents. This being the case, on the meeting of the Convention, a majority, all of whom were from the remote parts of the state, were found opposed to the adoption of the constitution. It was however discussed for several days, and such lights thrown on the subject, and so many objections obviated, as induced many, thus instructed, and who had considered the constitution as dangerous, to change their sentiments. But these considering their instructions sacred, could not, on conviction, vote for it, and their consciences forbade their voting against it. What was now the alternative? Either to reject the constitution (which they certainly would have done, had their opinions of it continued the same) or for those thus convinced, (who with those originally in favour of it made a considerable majority) to return home to their constituents---acquaint them of the conviction that had arisen in their minds, and of the arguments which produced it---and to prevail on them to annul the instructions, which bound them to act contrary to their opinions. The latter was thought the most proper; and therefore the convention adjourned to a distant day, to give time for the circulation in every part of the state of the information and arguments, which had thus proved convincing to the members of the convention---and as the conventions of several of the states are not to meet until June, no delay it was thought would arise from adjourning to the third Wednesday of that month, which was agreed to by a considerable majority.---From this statement, we may venture to assert that the cause of federalism, in New-Hampshire, will not suffer a diminution; and that their Pillar of the Federal Edifice, though it now reflects, will most assuredly rise. Extra of a letter, dated Exeter, (New-Hampshire) Feb. 22, 1788.

After the repeated assurances I have given you, of the favorable reception of the new Constitution, and the fair prospect of its adoption by a large majority of our Convention, you will be greatly surprised, when I inform you that they have this day adjourned, without taking the final question.

"Unbounded confidence of success, in any undertaking, as it rejects the necessary precaution, and slackens exertion, always endangers the object.

"So confident were we of the prevailing voice in favor of the Constitution, that no pains were taken to counteract the intrigues of a few notoriously vile characters, who were too successful in the dark and dirty business of seducing a great number of the interior towns, by false representations, to fetter their delegates with positive instructions to vote, in all events, against the Constitution.

"After discussing the subject seven or eight days, and finding many of the members, who were instructed to the contrary, convinced of the expediency and necessity of adopting the plan, and desirous to consult their constituents, the Convention agreed to adjourn to June next; when I have no doubt the ratification will take place."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, March 5.
A company of men, in the state of New-York, have, in violation of the constitution, and to evade the existing laws, taken a lease of the Mohawk Indians, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for 12,000,000 acres of land, at the annual rent of 1,250l. The matter has been canvassed before the legislature, who have deemed the procedure illegal, and the lessees not entitled to any emolument accruing from it.---They consider it to all intents and purposes a purchase, which their laws forbid.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month, A CONVENIENT Store-House, which has been occupied as such for a number of years, situate in Birmingham township, Chester county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Also may be rented with the store, if required, a dwelling-house sufficient for a small family, and a good garden therewith. Any person desirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

CARLISLE, February 27.

By late accounts from the west we learn, that the superintendent of Indian affairs has sent messengers to invite the chiefs of the Indian nations in the northern district to a general treaty, proposed to be held in May next, on the Muskingum river, by the superintendent and the governor of the western territory, in order to settle all matters of uneasiness between the United States and the Indian nations; and it is hoped, as the meeting was first proposed by the Indians, and agreed to by Congress, matters may be accommodated and the peace of the frontiers secured, an event much to be wished, as new settlements cannot with safety be made under the present dissatisfied state of the Indians,--whose minds have been kept uneasy and inflamed by the emissaries of a certain neighbouring power.

The following letter was received from a gentleman of variety in Hager's town, by a person in this borough, dated 18th February.

"I have the pleasure of informing you that (in consequence of some exertions made by two gentlemen of our county, to stir up the minds of the common people against the new constitution, by misrepresenting several of the sections and clauses thereof to them) we called a meeting of the inhabitants last Saturday, to have the matter fully investigated before them, and the subject clearly discussed, in order that no such artifices may be made use of in future, to prejudice the minds of the people against a plan, so evidently calculated to promote the general welfare of the union, and ensure domestic tranquility, liberty and happiness to ourselves and posterity. A numerous concourse of people of all ranks accordingly assembled at Mr. Beltzover's tavern. After some debates on the subject, a perfect unanimity reigned among all the people, not a dissenting voice was heard from adopting the constitution, and the word, "Federalist" rang throughout the whole assembly. It was unanimously resolved, and agreed to, that Messrs. Henry Shryock, Elie Williams, Henry Snavely and Jacob Young, (gentlemen truly of patriotic principles, and whose interest is not separate from this country,) should be nominated and appointed a committee to frame advertisements, and have them sent to different parts of the county, in order to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants thereof at the Court-House, on the first day of March next, as well that a free and full investigation of the principles of said constitution may take place in the said meeting, as for the purposes of taking it into their consideration, and devising the most effectual means of electing such men at the ensuing election to represent them in Convention, on this most important occasion, as will prefer their country's good to any private self-interested views, and endeavour therein to promote the ratification of this so much admired form of government. It must reflect honour on the members that composed this assembly, that, though several of them (before the meeting) were opposed to the opinions of the more numerous part, yet the whole business was conducted with the utmost coolness, and social friendship on both sides; and, by these means, all considered themselves equally interested in the common welfare, and were brought to one way of thinking. I am really sorry that such cool and deliberate proceedings did not govern your meetings, when they had the same plan under their consideration; the Carlisle papers for some time past sufficiently evince the truth of this assertion, where scarce any thing has fallen from the pens of the different writers (a few only excepted) but such scurrilous language, and personal invective, as did not merit a place in any public paper, and were only calculated to inflame and irritate the minds of the contending parties, and run them to desperation, instead of working that harmony and amity that should be resorted to, and subsist between fellow citizens. Important subjects like this should be coolly and deliberately discussed: The advocates on either side should not fly into a rage of passion at the others, or abuse them for differing in political opinions from themselves; this is not the way to change men from any side of the question they may take, let it be ever so erroneous, for let it be remembered, that with politics, as with religion, many different opinions are strenuously maintained on the same point, and if recourse is had, by the opponents on either side, to personal invectives or abuse, it only makes the others become more inflexible, and hardens them in their opinions, no matter how absurd.---I intend to transmit you a full account of the proceedings of the second and more general meeting, as soon as opportunity will serve after their fitting."

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

A Correspondent remarks, that the present conduct of the most respectable persons in the opposition to the new government in Pennsylvania must be attended with the best effects. They seem disposed to acquiesce in the adoption of the Federal Constitution since the State Convention, the last and the present Legislature, and the Supreme Executive Council have all approved of it, and they say that they now see that any amendments which may be found necessary can be provided for by the first Federal Legislature, who will be the representatives of the state governments in one branch, and of the people at large in the other.

We are informed from the best authority, that twenty of the Massachusetts minority were actually in arms in the year 1787, under DANIEL SHAYS, and that near eighty more of that minority were decided friends to his cause. It matters not to us whether that alarming disturbance was ill or well founded, but it must be very clear to every considerate man, that an attachment to an opposition against the government of Massachusetts is a very improper ground of opposition to the proposed Federal Constitution.---It is also very certain, that the remaining attachments to Great-Britain, in the northern parts of Massachusetts, and the influence of secret emissaries from the province of Canada, have had a very considerable effect. We wish however to do justice to the manly conduct of the members of the minority themselves, while we lament the effects of these baneful causes among their constituents.---Even they, we believe, are more deluded than dishonest. The adoption of the government will put an end to these pernicious practices of the enemies of our peace, liberty and safety.

The case of the New-Hampshire Convention is very honorable to the American character. From want of opportunity to acquire due information, their constituents had intrusted them to vote against the adoption; but on finding that the number, bound up, was so great that the question would be carried by a small majority, two thirds of the body determined to give their constituents an opportunity of forming a more just opinion, and of unraveling the deceptions that had been practised upon them.

We hear that some of the zealous opposers of the constitution in this state have circulated copies of the reasons of dissent of our minority, even into the western country of Georgia, where, it seems, however, no converts were made; for the Convention of that state adopted the constitution unanimously. This anti-federal committee of correspondence must have raised and expended the £ 2000 mentioned by Tom Peep. Time, it seems, still continues to be the great discoverer of facts.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Chevalier de La Luzerne, lately read in the General Assembly of this state.

SIR, Paris, I HAVE received the act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the letter you have honored me with, from which I learn that that state has condescended to give my name to one of its newly erected counties. It is impossible for me to explain the grateful sense I have of this distinguished favor. Having the advantage of a long residence in Pennsylvania, I have been witness to all the acts of patriotism and valour performed in that state, and which have so much contributed to the American independence, I have had the further advantage of a personal knowledge of the different members of your government, and the opportunity of

judging with what wisdom, prudence and firmness they have succeeded in establishing one of the best governments in the world.

Lastly, Sir, my long residence, my inclination, and the honor just conferred on me, are the ties which bind me inviolably to the state of Pennsylvania.

Be pleased, Sir, to assure the illustrious body you preside over, of my veneration and respect; and permit me to renew the assurances of the attachment with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant.

The Hon. the Speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

On Monday the 3d inst. and on Tuesday the 4th, was held the Quarterly Examination of the YOUNG LADIES belonging to Mr. Pook's Academy in Arch-street. The visitors present, and also a large number of respectable spectators, were much pleased with the proficiency made in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c.---All of which were fully illustrative of the rising and promising genius of the SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES, and evidently bespeak the attention and abilities of the PRINCIPAL and his ASSISTANT.---After the Examination, an affectionate and elegant address was delivered to the young ladies and instructors, by the Reverend JOSEPH PILLMORE, the whole being closed by a suitably adapted prayer in behalf of this and all other institutions of useful learning, by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS.---A correspondent observes, it must afford peculiar satisfaction to every reflecting mind, to notice the gradual establishment of such schools and seminaries, patronized by the virtuous and religious of every denomination, wherein our YOUNG and BLOOMING FAIR may reap those pleasing literary advantages, which have by cruel custom, been denied them by far too long.

Extract of a letter from Lewis, March 1.

"We have, by a pilot boat that came from Cape May yesterday, received information, that three brigs, belonging to Wilmington, that went to New-York some time ago, arrived at Cape May on Thursday last, and a sloop, Capt. Gamble, belonging to Philadelphia, arrived there at the same time, from Egg-Harbour, where he put in some time ago. A brig also arrived in our road from Barbadoes, consigned to Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons, commanded by Capt. Jones; she put into Martha's Vineyard, where she was cut by the ice, but not damaged much."

On Sunday last, the Friends meeting-house at Bradford, Chester county, was consumed by a spark from the chimney. The people were assembling to meeting, and discovered it immediately, but for want of a ladder were obliged to be useless spectators of the conflagration.

On Thursday last Mrs. ELIZABETH HOLT, relict of the late Mr. John Holt, Printer to the state of New-York, expired in this city, in the 61st year of her age; and on Thursday her remains were decently interred in Christ church burial ground, attended by a large concourse of very respectable citizens.

This venerable good lady was a native of Virginia, and sister to the late William Hunter, Esq; of Williamsburg, Postmaster-general for the southern department of North-America, a few years previous to the revolution.

Under a most painful and afflicting indisposition, she exhibited a lively example of christian fortitude and resignation. She was endowed with a most excellent understanding, and possessed every virtue which could adorn or add dignity to the sex. She has left a numerous train of friends and relatives to bewail her death.

On Wednesday evening a lad, son to captain William Keith, of this city, sliding on the river, slipped into an air hole, was soon carried away by the tide and drowned: his body has not yet been found, and will probably not be discovered till after the ice is destroyed.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

Gentlemen,

A WRITER in your last paper, under the signature of MODUSTUS, has delineated the characteristics of the man whom the United States should elect for their first President under the new constitution. I find he is spoken of

As disinterested---and therefore it is certain that he will not flatter us.

As having voluntarily laid down his former powers---and therefore that he will not abuse those he may receive hereafter.

As having no son---and therefore not exposing us to the danger of an hereditary successor.

As being of a most amiable temper---and therefore that he will not be vindictive or persecuting.

The beloved character alluded to certainly answers this description, and possesses the other necessary qualities mentioned by Modestus, and many more of less importance. His character, in short, is A TISSUE OF VIRTUES, and as there are some of our countrymen who doubt the safety of the proposed government, it is happy for us that we have such an approved and faithful citizen to employ in the experiment.

PHILADELPHUS.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Harper,

At his house, near the New Market, in Second-street, COPPER in sheets and bottoms, refined borax, pig brags, seven-eighths Irish linen, London shalloons, callimancoes, crown glass eight by ten, pillows, jeans, jeanets, Indian jeans, corduroys, ten-penny and twenty-penny nails, ten-penny and twelve-penny brads, fail duck, a large IRON CHEST: Also a NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age, registered according to law, he is used to wait on gentlemen, and at table. \$

Red and White Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Lucern SEEDS:

Allom, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, and divers other DYE STUFFS;

Chocolate by the box or less quantity,

A few kegs of fresh Raisins,

Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,

Spices---And divers other Groceries, as usual,

FOR SALE, BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

Third-street, between the Harp and Crown Towers and Market-street. Philadelphia, Third Month 7th. 1788. †

Chester, March-6, 1788.

TO BE LET,

A VALUABLE Merchant-mill and Plantation, situated upon the navigable waters of Ridley creek, in Chester county, about one mile and an half distant from the town of Chester and 15 from the city of Philadelphia, the mill is furnished with two pair of stones, (one pair of which are burrs) and is well adapted for both merchant and country work, the creek being navigable from the Delaware, for vessels capable of carrying 900 bushels of wheat, to the mill door, where it can be taken into the mill with the greatest facility. The Plantation contains about 60 acres, with a due proportion of meadow well watered, a good bearing orchard, all in good order, there are on the premises, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and stables, with every other necessary building, a dwelling-house and shop for a cooper; possession will be given about the first of April next. Any person inclining to rent the same, is desired to apply to the subscriber, on the premises. † RICHARD H. MORRIS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for the said state, the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Honorable Jacob Rush, Esquire, justices of the said courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the twelfth day of February last, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at Norristown, for the county of Montgomery, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of March next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners, escheators and constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Also all they, who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Norristown, the 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788, and in the twelfth year of American independence. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the sign of the Washington, on the Southampton road, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, a Plantation, situate in Moreland township, and county of Philadelphia, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining lands of Samuel Boucher, Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, and others; taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of John Boucher, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

A NEW two story Brick House, well finished, a good stable and kitchen, a garden, and an excellent well of water, pleasantly situated in the town of Newark, New-Castle county, suitable for a store and keeping boarders. Also to be rented with or without the said house, about 16 acres of good plough land, with an orchard and about 10 acres of meadow, all conveniently situated to the said house. Immediate possession will be given and the terms made known by the subscriber, near the premises. March 5, 1788. † JAMES BLACK.

March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, lying in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, known by the sign of the Millstone on Haverford road, containing between 80 and 90 acres, about 20 of which is wood-land and some meadow; there is on said premises a good Log house, with two fire-places, a good bearing orchard, and two excellent springs near the door. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. † WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 21d instant,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Buckingham township, Bucks county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the city to Easton, Durham, &c. and on the road leading from Newtown to the Great Swamp, Bethlehem, &c. there are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house, with 3 rooms on the first floor, and 4 on the second, a good stone kitchen adjoining, with a well of good water at the door and a pump in the same, a good stone barn and other buildings convenient for public business, it having been long accustomed as a tavern, likewise a sufficiency of meadow, orchard and woodland. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock, when attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

March 7, 1788. † ZENAS FELL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1788.

CAME to the subscriber's meadow, in Moyamensing township, on or about the 13th of February last, a bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, living in Second-street, below Christian-street, in the District of Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again. BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, March 4, 1788.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Flower-town, an apprentice boy, named MICHAEL URVILER, a hatter by trade, this country born, speaks Dutch and English, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, brownish hair and complexion, thin face; had on when he went away, an old felt hat and an old brown sailor jacket, an ash-coloured coating short under jacket, double breasted, with white metal buttons on it and trowsers of the same, a pair of half-thick woollen stockings, blue and white mixt, a pair of new calf-skin shoes, with pewter buckles in them, he took with him two shirts. I forwarn any hatters, or any other persons to harbour or to keep him the said apprentice; whoever takes up the said apprentice, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY HENRITZY.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, a negro girl, named VIOLET, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a striped lincey short gown and petticoat of the same, a led coloured bear-skin cloth cloak, a good fatten bonnet new done up, and a pair of neat leather shoes. Has a remarkable long foot, the mark of a burn on one of her jaws, a mark on one wrist, and is very neat sighted. She has been gone about 4 months. Any person that will take up said negroe, and bring her to the subscriber, or secure her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

ISAAC FISH.

RUN away, on the 10th instant, from the subscriber, living in Wright's-town township, Bucks county, a certain JOSEPH GOLD, between 14 and 15 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, straight hair; had on, when he went away, a ragged coat, hunting shirt, and blue cloth trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that his master gets him again, shall be entitled to a reward of TWO DOLLARS. † THOMAS ATKINSON.

Evesham township, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a sandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fustian coat, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowsers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarse cloth of a light colour, two pair of stockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by † WILLIAM SHARP.

TO BE SOLD, Or Let on Improving Leases,

ABODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending south-westerly about three miles, when the course of the lands turns from the south, and runs nearly due west. The northernmost waters of the Equinunk touch two of the southernmost lots. There is an ample quantity of grass and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, sugar maple, birch, ash, &c. The quality of these lands is in many instances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a short time be got to market on easy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Susquehanna, a stream of which rises in the western part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The distance from Easton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of most of the unimproved lands now offering for sale or lease, in being very near to thick settlements that lie eastward and southward of them, and in having the settlements on the Susquehanna in New-York and Pennsylvania, with that river itself, to defend them from the Indians, if any disturbances should take place. The twenty-three townships granted lately by New-York to Massachusetts lie on the north-west, and run nearly west of them to a great distance. As there is every reason to expect those townships will have several hundred families on them in the course of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Esq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jersey, GEORGE PALMER, Esq; Moore township, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Easton (who have actual surveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to
CITIZEN TENCH COXE,
Chefnut-street, Jan. 9, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
THOMAS DOBSON and WILLIAM YOUNG, in Second-street, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street,
CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:

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* This Book is highly esteemed, and very necessary for gentlemen in the commission of the peace; likewise for every other person, who would wish to be acquainted with the laws of the land we live in.

At the above Stores also may be had, just Published,
Newton's Dissertation on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 20s.
Edwards's History of Redemption, 10s.

Just Published, on an entire new American type and good paper,
(PRICE 5/3 in boards)
The FIRST VOLUME of the

Debates of the Convention

Of the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,
On the CONSTITUTION proposed for the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

Taken accurately in Short Hand by THOMAS LLOYD.
Containing—The Speeches of Thomas McKean and James Wilson, Esquires. In which they have unfolded the principles of Free Government; demonstrated the superior advantages of this Constitution; and answered every Objection hitherto suggested.

Philadelphia, sold by T. Seddon, in Market-street, and the principal Bookellers in Pennsylvania—At New-York, by Messrs. Berry & Rogers, Messrs. S. & J. Loudon, Mr. Hodge—At Baltimore, by Mr. Clarke—At Richmond, by Mr. A. Davis, and by the principal Bookellers in the United States.

* Subscribers to the Debates of the General Assembly will be furnished with one copy each, on application to the Editor, for 3/9. He is happy to embrace this opportunity of returning the patrons of that undertaking his most grateful acknowledgments.
February 16, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of Mr.

CLYMER, near Province-Island, on the Lower Ferry road, on the second of February, a black HORSE, has no particular marks, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
GEORGE BRUNNELL.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, **A** VALUABLE Plantation, in the township of North-Wales, and county of Montgomery, whereon Conrad Sayple now lives, about four miles above the Friends Meeting house, and two miles from Jacob Hayfeler's tavern, on the Swamp road, the direct road to Allen-town; bounded northward by the line that separates Towamensing from North-Wales, eastward by land formerly of Robert Ellis, but now the Heirs of Amos Strettle, southward by the estate of Humphry Jones, deceased, and westward with lands of Amos Griffiths, containing 123 acres, of which about 10 acres are good meadow, watered partly by a plentiful spring, and partly by a rivulet which runs through the tract, sufficient for a grist or saw-mill great part of the year; there is woodland enough for the use of the farm for many years, and the remainder good arable land, as productive as any in the neighbourhood. On the plantation are a tenable log house, barracks and stables adequate to protect the grain, hay and cattle from the weather. Persons inclined to purchase may view the premises on or before the day of sale. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of a good deed, and a mortgage, &c. to be given for the remaining part (one half thereof payable with interest one year after the sale, and the other half with interest twelve months afterwards) when possession will be given. The sale will be held on the premises, or at Jacob Hayfeler's tavern, as may be judged best on the day of sale, when attendance will be given, by
PHILIP & THOMAS KINSBY.
Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next, **T**HE Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on said tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good stone dwelling-house, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good stone spring-house, and a large stone-barn, with convenient stabling for horses and cattle. Also a grist-mill with two pair of stones, capable of a great deal of business, as Perkioming creek (the stream by which it is turned) is sufficient to grind in the driest seasons; it is well situated for country-grist, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at most times, be readily commanded. If not then sold, it will be let. The title and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid.
February 15, 1788. THOMAS REES.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Young, deceased, late of Moyamensing township, Philadelphia county, are desired to make speedy payment. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to JACOB YOUNG, living in Moyamensing, for payment.
February 14, 1788.
JACOB YOUNG,)
PETER YOUNG,) Administrators.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th of March next, (If not Sold before by private Sale) **T**HAT valuable Farm, whereon Samuel M'Ninch now lives, in Northampton county, Mountbethel township, near James Richard's tavern, containing about 250 acres, for which there will be a good title given. This plantation is pleasantly situated, in a very healthy part of the country, and near the river Delaware; upwards of 100 acres is cleared, about 20 of which is excellent meadow, and nearly the same quantity more may be made. There are on the premises a square log house, frame barn, milk, and other out houses, a good bearing orchard, a valuable spring near the door, also an excellent mill seat, on a constant stream of water, which passes through the center of the meadow land. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH MARTIN, or SAMUEL MILLER, near the premises, or THOMAS MILLER, at Mahlon Hutchinson's in Second near Arch street, Philadelphia.
February 19, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given the middle of March next, **T**HAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISALAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

WAS committed to my custody on Wednesday, the sixth instant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to CATSBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is desirous to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same in five weeks from the date hereof, by
JOHN COPE, Clerk.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflowed, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort McIntosh, in Westmoreland county, in the state of Pennsylvania, and at the ancient settlement formerly called Logstown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extensive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extensive view of the river; the soil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is superior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all seasons much deeper at this place, and where provisions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furnished. It is on the great communication or route from the eastern and middle states to the Muskingum, Miami and Kentucky settlements; as well as the Illinois, Mississippi, &c. and will probably become the new county seat: The great emigrations to the western country render it a very desirable spot, and afford a flattering prospect of its speedy establishment. The streets are spacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Washington, Hancock and Clinton-streets, which are 99 feet; the squares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes—five squares, or 100 lots, as distinguished in the plan, will be vested in trustees for public use, and to accommodate schools and religious societies of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the settlement, they will be sold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchase—Those who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the superintendence or direction of the honorable Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Gen. Muhlenburgh and Heister, Matthew Clarkson and Richard Bache, Esquires, on or before the first of May next; after which, on application, indisputable titles in fee simple, agreeably to the said appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchasers, their agents, or attorneys—Certificates for lots sold, and the plan of the town to be seen at the house of Mr. Levy Hollingsworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr. Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-House, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New-York; General Heister, Reading; John Hubley, Esq; Lancaster; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Isaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town.
ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.
EXTRACT. Page 10, Colonel Bouquet's Expedition 1764, Friday, October 5. "In this day's march the army passed through Logstown, situated seventeen and a half miles fifty seven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the last war, for the great trade carried on there by the English and French; but its inhabitants, Shawanese and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low steep ridge; on the summit of which, near the declivity, stood the upper town, commanding a most agreeable prospect over the lower, and quite across the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majestic easy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logstown we passed through a fine country, &c."

* Those who are desirous of further information respecting the soil and situation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkson, Esquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Western country.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of October last, **A**LL Persons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the same, are requested to settle with
DAVID DUNCAN.
Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

Pennsylvania Hospital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are missing. The Gentlemen who have them in possession will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hospital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Astruc on the Venereal Disease, Vol. 2d.
M Quere's Elements of Chemistry, Vol. 1st.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1st Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

THE subscriber, living in Path Val-

ley, Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, has for sale the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Three hundred and seventy-eight acres in the valley aforesaid, being the place at present occupied by him; situate upon the west branch of Conegocheague creek, 3 miles from the state road, 100 miles from Baltimore, 160 from Philadelphia; has the following improvements and advantages, viz. a convenient dwelling house, large barn, a merchant mill, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, proven good; bolting works complete, in a good neighbourhood for wheat, has a good run of country custom and of merchant work, a saw mill in good repair, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, about 30 of which is meadow, 50 more of meadow may be made and watered by never failing streams; and an orchard, consisting of 180 bearing fruit trees.

Two hundred and seventy acres joining the aforesaid tract, one third whereof may be converted into meadow and watered, has the advantage of a good seat upon the creek aforesaid, for any kind of heavy water works, and a good seat for a furnace, upon a constant lime-stone spring.

One hundred and fifty acres, situate 5 miles good road from the last described tract, contains a large quantity of iron ore, proved to be of superior quality; the two last described tracts contain every natural convenience for carrying on the iron business to advantage.

Five hundred acres in Bedford county, on both sides of the state road, at the east side of Laurel hill, about 8 miles from the Glace settlement, known by the name of Jelly Place, 40 acres whereof are cleared, and only wants fencing to be in a state for cultivation, has a good mill seat, and a mill is much wanted in the neighbourhood, about one third of this tract is meadow lands of the first quality, and is a good stand for a house of public entertainment. Clear parents and indisputable titles will be given to the purchasers, and time given for part of the purchase money, by
WILLIAM ELLIOT.

N. B. Mr. John Muffer, of Lancaster, can give a particular description of the quality and value of the last described tract.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

ALARGE commodious HOUSE, situate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good stand for a store, or for a tradesman that works in the house; there are four good rooms on each of the two first floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them ciled, with a good cellar under it, also a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it stands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Also to be sold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a stable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia. If not sold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1st day of April next. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

J O S E P H F E W,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One

Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over shot grist mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken rich settlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles west from Reading town.

Also a new grist mill and saw mill, in Licken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaser may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, situate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Also 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Susquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a grist mill and saw mills may be erected at a small expence.

And 1800 acres on Locoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Esquire, and a number of smaller tracts of good land.

Also a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Mispillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware state. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in Vine-street, Philadelphia.
DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Also the best kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

CAME to the Plantation of William Ingram, in West-Whiteland township, Chester County, seven or eight white Sheep; they were taken up on the 27th of December last, having been in the neighbourhood most part of last summer. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
WILLIAM INGRAM.

February 14, 1788.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

Either in a COUNTING HOUSE or STORE, **A** MIDDLE aged person, who can be well recommended, and capable of undertaking the above employment, having served near 10 years in one of the first wholesale houses in London. A line left at the printers, directed for I. R. will be duly attended to.